



## **MFO I. Services Relative to Formulation and Advocacy of SWD Plans, Policies and Programs**

### **Policy & Plans Development**

Preparation of Plans is a core function of the Planning Unit in coordination with the other operating units. To ensure the smooth operations and implementation of programs and services, the Planning Unit in tandem with the Budget Unit conducted a pre- and post- workshop to finalize the Annual Work and Financial Plan for CY 2016.

Likewise, the six (6) Sectoral Plans and Accomplishments were also completed to ensure that proper SWD services are provided to our clients based on their needs and the realities as emerged from the Social Protection and Development Report. This is aside from the Gender and Development Plan and its accomplishments which encompasses all sectors.

The Social Protection Development Report which is being updated annually was also completed on time albeit with data coming from authorized National Secondary Sources such as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), NEDA and other partner stakeholders whose data are part of the required inputs to the SPDR such as the Mines & Geosciences Bureau for the Hazard Map, the National Nutrition Council for the Annual Nutritional Status Report. All these data acts as supplementary data to the local SPDRs coming from the Local Government Units.

### **Research**

For the year, as expected, a lot of request for research in the centers and institutions in the region has been received, mostly as requirements prior to the closing of the semester. As a result, the region was able to review a total of 12 research proposals, broken down into four (4) Masters in Public Health theses from Ateneo de Zamboanga University, one (1) Masters in Education from the Western Mindanao State University, one (1) Masters in Public Administration from the Universidad de Zamboanga while the rest were regular course requirements.

## MFO II. Services Relative to Provision of Services to Community and Center based Clientele

The region currently operates centers that literally serve clients “from the cradle to the grave” these include five residential centers (RSCC, BDSK, RRCY, Haven and Home for the Elderly). One Transient Center for displaced persons and deportees (PCDP) and one non-residential center (AVRC III). There is also a Crisis Intervention Unit that serves transients and other needy clients from other areas outside of the region.

- No. of center-based clients served:	T	A	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%
- RSCC	110	84	76.36	5,807,304.00	5,807,304.00	100.00
- RRCY	80	94	117.50	5,760,151.00	5,760,151.00	100.00
- BDSK	50	79	158.00	5,900,533.00	5,900,533.00	100.00
- Haven (Halfway Home for Women)	200	120	60.00	3,553,536.00	3,553,536.00	100.00
- Home for the Elderly	50	66	132.00	5,374,564.00	5,374,564.00	100.00
- AVRC III	150	85	56.67	5,099,100.00	5,099,100.00	100.00
- PCDP (Deportees)	7,000	8,030	114.71	65,365,000.00	65,365,000.00	100.00
(PCDP other clients)	110	-	0.00			
- CIU	4,000	3183	79.58	2,808,812.00	2,808,812.00	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,750</b>	<b>11,741</b>	<b>99.92</b>	<b>99,669,000.00</b>	<b>99,669,000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Community-Based Services

DSWD is marked by both triumphs and challenges in its sustained efforts to improve the lives of the disadvantaged empower communities and reduce poverty. The victories, as well as the problems encountered, serve as inspiration to bring positive changes and a better life for the Filipinos. With the unwavering commitment of the DSWD staff and the persisting support of partner agencies, the Department will continue to blaze the trail of being the servant of the people.

In the quest addressing the increasing demands of the disadvantaged sectors in Region IX, the government, NGOs, NGAs and people's Organizations become stakeholders by initiating related programs and services that would mitigate and lessen incidences of poverty. DSWD, as the lead agency in poverty-reduction programs, exerts maximum efforts to be dynamic and immediately responding to urgent needs of target clients.

**Statistical Accomplishment:**

C A T E G O R Y	Zambo. Sur	Zambo. Norte 1 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dist./Dipolog City and Dapitan City	Zambo. Norte 3rd District	Isabela City	Zambo. City	Zambo. Sibugay	TOTAL
Children: Abandoned/ Neglected / Maltreated	55	75		59		65	495
Sexually Abused	16	6	17	15		10	79
Children With Disabilities	6	6	3		-	3	18
Street children							
CICL (referral to LGU)	2			12			22
CNSP	110	36		8	17		176
YNSP					188		193
Child Labor				30			50
Travel Clearance	20	13	12		30	10	131
Adoption	3	5	10		2	4	33
- Local (applicant)	3	3			7		14
- ICA							
Foster Families	1	7	1	7	2	4	27
Foster Care	24	2	9	7		4	81
Legal Guardianship					1	1	2
Child Trafficking / Illegal recruitment	2		1		4	1	8
PLHIV			16		50		76
WEDC	92	18	88	38	227	25	528
Other PWD clients / FHONA / PDAF	74	5	24	39	1811	2	2,099
TIP					2		2
TA				30			50
<b>Total</b>							<b>4,084</b>

# Alternative Home Life

## I. INTRODUCTION:

The Adoption Resource and Referral Section (ARRS) of Region IX oversee in the implementation of programs and services on adoption and foster care. Development of adoptive and foster care families basically our focus since this is one way of responding to the timely placement of children in the center and one way of preventing the center from congestion. Hence this first semester of 2015, our section is trying to catch up with the given target and implement its programs and services with the 2 new hired Social Welfare Officer III assigned in our section. Moreover with the amendment of A.O. 11 series of 2009 or the Omnibus Guidelines on the process of Adoption was issued with the intent to establish mechanism to fast-track the placement through local matching of children to PAPs in just one venue. Moreover, with the increase number of cases that needs our attention and with the limited Social Workers in Zamboanga City, ARRS staff is also involved in implementation of other community-based such as the child custody, WEDC, individual and families in crisis and CNSP as well. Likewise, they are entailed in assisting in the processing of minor's traveling abroad and during disaster.

## II. ACCOMPLISHMENT VERSUS TARGET:

### A. Alternative Parental Care:

Cases	Target	Number of cases						%
		1St Sem.	2nd Sem.	Total				
				Rel.	IP	Agency	Total	
A. Adoption (Local & Inter-Country Adoption) - Developed PAPs	25	18	26	28	6	10	44	176
B. Foster Families	144	94	49	144				100
C. Foster Placement (Children)	144	112	75	186				129.16

Number of Children Issued with DSWD Certification under R.A. 9523:

Category of Cases	No. of Children Issued with DSWD Certification	No. of Petition/ Application for the issuance of Certification filed	No. of Children for matching	No. of cases matched/Issuance of Consent to Adoption/ Issued with ICA Clearance
Abandoned / Foundling	3	4	4	2
Voluntary Committed Children	1	5	4	1

## FUND UTILIZATION OF FOSTER CARE PROGRAM:

Foster Children Financial Accomplishment			
	Amount Allocated	Utilized Amount	Balance from Allotment
I. DSWD Residential Facilities			
a. Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC)		159,500.00	
b. Other DSWD Center (pls. specify the names of DSWD-Centers)			
II. Community-based handled by/under			
a. DSWD-SWAD		315,260.00	
b. LGU		162,500.00	
c. Kinship		251,500.00	
d. ARUGA and Kalinga			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Php888,760.00</b>	

Financial Accomplishment			
	Amount Allocated	Utilized Amount	Balance from Allotment
Regular Foster Parents		423,500.00	
Foster Parents of Children with Special Needs			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Php280,00.00</b>	

**Analysis:**

- a. For Adoption, the region has the target of 25 cases for the whole year, and we had served a total of 44 cases or 176% as of December 18, 2015. There are still number of adoption application but still for home visitation and assessment from our Social Workers. Furthermore, the region had already conducted 4 matching wherein our 4<sup>th</sup> and last

matching for 2015 was conducted last December 18, 2015. For the children in RSCC, we had matched/approved 3 children for foster-adopt and 3 children were issued with Inter-Country Adoption (ICA) clearance.

- b. For this year, the region had licensed a total of 143 families where their cases were approved by the Regional Child Welfare Specialist Group (RCWSG) during the foster care matching. With the OPCR, each SWO II has to handle 8 foster care in a year and prioritize children from the center/RSCC for placement. Hence, Social workers intensified their effort in developing foster care families to meet the target of the region and for the preparation of the children for permanent placement. Moreover, Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC) had endorsed or submitted eight (8) children eligible for foster care, however, only two were placed-out to two (2) licensed foster parents/families.
- c. For the issuance of CDCLAA, there are a total of 9 petitions/applications received by ARRS, 4 are abandoned/foundling children and 5 are cases of voluntary surrendered children. Out of 9 cases, 3 children (2015 cases) were presented during matching conference and were already issued with Affidavit of Consent to Adoption (ACA), Pre-Adoption Placement Authority and Inter-Country Adoption (ICA) clearance and 1 is still for presentation on the next matching. Other dossiers/cases are still awaiting for the issuance of Certification declaring the Child Available for Adoption (CDCLAA).

## Disaster Response

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Adversities arise at any given time in everyplace. As mandate, DSWD provides proper response being the lead agency for the Government emergency shelter, camp coordination, camp management and protection, food and non-food, permanent shelter and livelihood clusters. As leader in Social Protection program, DSWD correspondingly leads the relief operations as the Vice Chair of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM).

In these present times, mischance in all forms befalls especially in areas prone to mishaps. LGUs have its own disaster journal in preparation for any difficulties at hand basically to minimize casualties and to protect investments as well. Technical assistance and the provision of capacity building activities are one of the mitigating measures to improve and enhance capacities of LGUs and for them to be equipped with the necessities on systems, structures and plans before disaster strikes.

Disaster programs address persistent concerns and problems of IDPs in the whole Zamboanga Peninsula, as well as issues on deportees, Sajahatra projects and for clients found in crisis situations.

## II. ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

### a.) DISASTER PROGRAM

Types of Disaster	Affected Municipalities	# of Affected LGUs / Barangays	Affected Families/individuals	Assistance provided	Total Cost
1. Armed Conflict	Zambo. City	14 Brgys	23,794 fam/118,810 inds.	All types	535,496,317.29
	Zambo. Sur	1	340 fam/1,813 inds.	Food	183,600
	Zambo. Sibugay	1	161 fam./966 inds.	Food & financial	159,720
	Basilan	1	191 fam/857 inds.	Food	240,480
	Mamasapa no victims		12 fam/55 inds	Food, burial, medical & financial	773,926.80
2. Bombing	Zambo. City	4	101 fam / 361 inds.	Food, Medical, Burial & Financial	1,829,360
3. Storm Surge	Basilan	1	51 fam/306 inds.	Food	90,000
4. Fire	Zambo. City	5	540 fam / 2,739 ind.	Food , NFIs & Financial	988,180
	Jolo, Sulu	1	1,381 fam/8,286 ind	Food assistance	367,680
	Zambo. Sur	1	2,118 fam/9,650 inds.	Food , NFIs & Financial & Shelter	54,951,390
5.Vehicular accident	Basilan	1	22 fam/154 inds.	Food ass.	7,920
	Zambo. City	1	1 fam/6 inds.	Medical ass.	8,000.00
6. Flood/ Landslide	Zambo. Sur	1	388 fam./2,328 inds.	Food ass & CFW	449,040
	Zambo. Sibugay	2	2,745 fam/13,711 inds.	Food assistance	1,080,056
	Zambo. City	14	563 fam /2,815 inds.	Food assistance	384,568.368
7.Military Operation against Abu Sayap Group (ASG)	Basilan Province	1.	1,740 fam/7,643 inds.	FFP Mosquito nets Blankets Plastic mats Used clothing	639,763.20 339,300.00 304,500.00 435,000.00 5,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>32,408 fam/ 163,219 inds</b>		<b>597,040,992.85</b>





## **I. INTRODUCTION:**

Poverty is best addressed if only each concerned agency considers the drive to change and effect change, a serious challenge to work on especially for LGUs as the main channels to deliver services due to their localities. For DSWD, the big ticket programs may cause significant impact if end users advantage the most, as convergence is being pushed internally and externally among partner agencies in order to attain common goal, eradication of poverty over the land.

As leader in social protection, the mandate still stands to be more responsive and to continuously work thru convergence efforts/strategies for claim holders to be rightful beneficiaries of government programs and services. Pursuant to MC 02 series of 2014, known as the Enhanced-AICs with amendments under MC 3 and MC 15, call for expansion of services to greater number of clients is the directive.

## **II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

The E-AICS is a fund source that provides bigger allocation aside from the Regional funds allotted to individuals in crisis situations. With the Php. 117,200,000.00 given allocation for Region IX, program implementation started in March 2014. Aside from the existing CIU office, Provincial satellite offices thru the SWADT offices are made operational to cover influx of clients considered in crisis situations. Services are provided based on Guidelines under the MC 02.

Regional accomplishment in terms of implementation is about 81% in mid-November 2014. However, intervention from legislators became an issue hindering the flow of services between referrals and walk in clients. Several queries from solons were squarely answered as implementation was in consonant to the Memo Circular 02 issued on E-AICs. Some legislators simply support the program without many problems but there are those who refused to understand the changes of the funds being transferred to the agency as translated into services based on given guidelines.

## **III. ASSESSMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

PROVINCE	ALLOCATION	TOTAL CLIENTS	TOTAL AMOUNT GRANTED	FUND TRANSFER TO LGUs	TOTAL FUND UTILIZATION	BALANCE
<b>1. ZAMBO. NORTE</b>						
a. DISTRICT 1	13,500,000.00	1,356	5,835,198.00	5,750,000.00	11,585,198.00	1,914,802.00
b. DISTRICT 2	11,000,000.00	3,804	12,630,517.40	3,000,000.00	15,630,517.40	(4,630,517.40)
c. DISTRICT 3	13,000,000.00	2,140	6,308,815.00	2,400,000.00	8,708,815.00	4,291,185.00
<b>2. PAGADIAN</b>						
a. DISTRICT 1	13,500,000.00	3,919	13,604,872.00		13,604,872.00	(104,872.00)
b. DISTRICT 2	13,700,000.00	1,908	6,510,654.25		6,510,654.25	7,189,354.75
<b>3. IPIL, Z. SIBUGAY</b>						
a. DISTRICT 1	14,000,000.00	281	862,200.00		862,200.00	13,137,800.00
b. DISTRICT 2	10,000,000.00	2,434	7,023,600.00		7,023,600.00	2,976,400.00
<b>4. ZAMBO. CITY</b>						
a. DISTRICT 1	13,000,000.00	4,099	11,326,865.00		11,326,865.00	1,673,135.00
b. DISTRICT 2	13,500,000.00	3,490	9,749,341.00		9,748,341.00	3,751,659.00
. REFERRALS (from other regions)		2,161	4,196,045.00		4,196,045.00	(4,196,045.00)
<b>5. BASILAN</b>	2,000,000.00	736	5,588,598.00		5,588,598.00	(3,588,598.00)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,200,000</b>	<b>26,328</b>	<b>83,636,706</b>	<b>11,150,000</b>	<b>94,786,706.00</b>	<b>34,934,335.80</b>

## MFO III. Provision of Support Services and Technical Assistance to Intermediaries and Stakeholders

Institutional Strengthening includes capacity building and training activities as well as the provision of technical assistance to the Department's external intermediaries and stakeholders as well as for internal staff to improve service delivery, competence, knowledge and skills.

On the internal side, the conduct of regular staff development conferences, coaching sessions and General Assemblies to all staff as well as the allowing of staff to attend skills enhancement and capacity building activities has not been hindered with regional management looking for means to allow the travel even when the allocations has not yet been received.

As to external stakeholders, the IDU continuously provided capacity building activities based on Training Needs Assessment Results as well as the results of the Functionality Tool as expressed on the TARA Plan.

For the year, a total of eight capacity building activities based on the TARA Plan for 2015 was conducted with the participation of 1,021 participants which is 111% of the intended participants of only 917 coming from 47 of the 72 cities and municipalities or 65.28% since these are the areas that have implied needs for improvement based on the Functionality Tool.

## MFO IV. Standard Setting, Licensing and Accreditation Services

In line with the Department's mandate to enable the government, non-government organizations and local government units achieve and maintain the standards of social welfare and development (SWD) programs and services and to ensure that the disadvantaged individuals, families and communities receives quality services.

Anent this, The Standards Unit as the regulatory body of the Department exerted all efforts to implement such mandates this 2015.

Hereunder are the salient accomplishments of the Standards Unit for 2015.

- a. **NGOs assessed for Registration**, the target for the year is ANA and the actual assessed were nine (9) and issued were eight (8). These are the NGOs that provide supportive activities in the delivery of social welfare and development programs and services to the disadvantaged sectors.

- b. **NGOs Assessed for Registration and Licensing**, target for the current year is eight (8) and the actual assessed is twelve (12) and eighth (8) were issued with certificate. These are the NGOs which employ/s social worker/s and/or community development workers and other paraprofessionals that directly provide remedial, preventive and developmental programs and services to individuals, families and communities.
- c. **Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs) pre-assessed and endorsed for accreditation**, target for the year is four (4) and the actual pre-assessed were twenty eight (28) and fifteen (15) of which were endorsed to Standards Bureau.
- d. **Pre Marriage Counselors pre-assessed and endorsed for accreditation**, target for the whole year is forty (40) actual assessed and endorsed were sixty two (62) or 155 % accomplished. Moreover, fifty two (52) of which have received their accreditation certificates signed by the Undersecretary Angelita Y. Gregorio-Medel.
- e. **Social Workers Managing Court Cases pre-assessed and endorsed for accreditation**, target is 40 and the actual assessed and endorsed were forty one (41) or 102.5 % accomplished. Further, thirty five (35) of which received their accreditation certificates signed by the Undersecretary Angelita Y. Gregorio-Medel.
- f. **Day Care Workers and Day Care Centers assessed for accreditation**, target is 380 and the actual assessed and issued accreditation certificate were five hundred six (506) or 133.15% for Day Care Centers and five hundred eight (508) or 133.68% for Day Care Workers which varies in different levels, to wit:

**Day Care Center**

Levels	Number
Level 1- satisfactory	273
Level 2- highly satisfactory	185
Level 3- outstanding rating	48

**Day Care Worker**

Levels	Number
Level 1- satisfactory	276
Level 2- highly satisfactory	185
Level 3- outstanding rating	47

- g. **Solicitation Permit Application Assessed**, there were two (2) NGOs assessed for solicitation which are the Zamboanga Peninsula Mission of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Ipil Zamboanga Sibugay and The Phillipin Institute for the Welfare of Displaced and Marginalized Communities, Inc. located in Putik-Lunzuran, Zamboanga City both of which have not complied with the documentary requirements needed.
- h. **Solicitation Permit Application Monitored**, only Bantay Bata Foundation, Inc. monitored for the opening and inventory/accounting of funds solicited which held last September 19-23, 2015.
- i. **Mobilized four (4) functional ABSNET Clusters**, all the four (4) clusters are sustained and functional. One of the major activities of the ABSNET was the celebration of the ABSNET

Regional Convention held last November 26-27, 2015 at Roxan Hotel, Pagadian City with sixty (60) attendees. It was highlighted with the presentation of annual accomplishments by cluster, orientation on CSO Guidelines for accreditation, socialization in the evening and tour visits to registered and licensed SWDAs in Pagadian City.

- j. **Duty Free requests assessed/endorsed/monitored**, No Social Welfare Agencies (SWDAs) assessed for endorsement to Standards Bureau for Duty Free Entry of foreign donations.
- k. **Complaints received and acted upon**, No complaints received for this year.
- l. **Validation assessment of Civil Society Organization (CSO) for accreditation as implementing entities of Government or Public Funds**, there were four (4) CSOs endorsed by the Standards Bureau for validation for this year and it was only the International Care Ministries, Inc. issued with accreditation certificate which is valid for a year.
- m. **Assessment on the Functionality of LSWDO**, this year target is to ensure that 3 provinces with functional PSWDOs with majority of its cities/municipalities with functional LSWDOs. With the full cooperation and coordination of the FO-IX staff and with the SWADTs, FO IX was able to re-assess forty eight (48) LSWDOs.

*\*Status of LSWDOs as of December 31, 2015*

Provinces	Level	
	Fully functional	Functional
Zamboanga Sibugay	2 MSWDOs, 1 PSWDO	10 MSWDOs
Zamboanga del Sur	2 MSWDOs, 1 PSWDO	1 CSWDO, 10 MSWDOs
Zambaonga del Norte	5 MSWDOs	2 CSWDO, 11 MSWDOs, 1 PSWDO
Zamboanga City		1 CSWDO
Isabela City		1 CSWDO
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 MSWDOs, 2 PSWDOs</b>	<b>31 MSWDOs, 5 CSWDOs, 1 PSWDO</b>

- n. Also, this year the **Processing Center for Displaced Persons (PCDP) was endorsed and has been issued with level 1 accreditation certificate** which have completed the target of 100% DSWD FO centers/ residential care facilities managed to be accredited, below are the accreditation status, to wit:

*\*DSWD FO Centers/ Residential Care Facilities*

Name of Agency/	Accreditation Number	Remarks
1. Home for the Elderly (HE)	DSWD-SB-A-000988-2014	level 1 accreditation
2. Area Vocational and Rehabilitation Center III	DSWD-SB-A-000996-2014	Level 2 accreditation
3. Home for Women (Haven)	DSWD-SB-A-001000-2014	level 1 accreditation
4. Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC)	DSWD-SB-A-001021-2014	level 1 accreditation
5. Balay Dangpanan Para Sa Kababaihan (BDSK) (Home for Girls)	DSWD-SB-A-001001-2014	Level 2 accreditation

6. Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)	DSWD-SB-A-001074-2014	Level 2 accreditation
7. Processing Center for Displaced Persons	DSWD-SB-A-001299-2015	level 1 accreditation

# SPECIAL PROJECTS

## Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino program in Region IX have been existing since 2008. Upon its inception, a total of 13 Municipalities in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte have been identified with approximately 30,000 beneficiaries registered and have received grants based on the existing policies where families with children 0-14 years of age are in school and pregnant women availing of Health care from Health facilities for pre up to post natal care.

In a span of 5 years, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program have registered approximately 230,000 beneficiaries across Sets 1,2,3,4,5 and 6. On its sixed year, currently, the Regional field office have initially registered approximately 292,000 beneficiaries under the Set 7a, 7b and 7c, targeting poor families identified in the National Household Targeting Systems (Listahanang Sambayanan) database, a far cry from the target of 306,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2014. In addition to this, the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Program with programs for Homeless Street Families(HSF – 500 families), Indigenous people in Geographically Isolated Disadvantaged Area (IP-GIDA – approx. 26000 families), IP Itinerants and Families in Need of Special Protection(Internally Displaced Families due to conflict and Natural Calamities-approx. 2000 families) which is approximately.

With the Expansion program of the CCT, the National Project Management, though its National Advisory Committee Resolution No. 12, “Continued Support For Children Beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to Finish High School”, the program have extended its age coverage from 0-14 to 0-18 years of age.

Under the Program, Family Development Sessions plays an integral part in the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Program where it targets behavioral changes for beneficiaries to give more impact in community participation and governance. The FDS is an awareness program under the Pantawid Pamilya for families to notion of remaining in poverty.

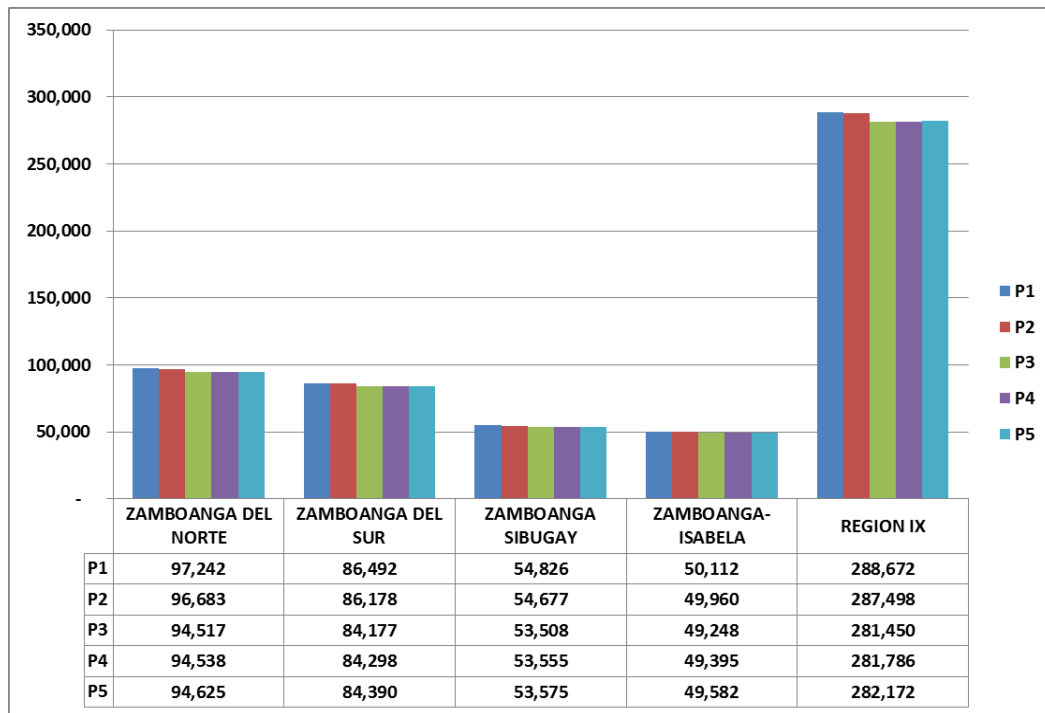
With the program in place, a public-private partnership have been strengthened to make the Civil Society Organizations aware of the program and help out in the implementation by tapping their services in their field of expertise. As well, the program have strengthened its implementation by tapping other Government Agencies resources and submitting to them the possible target beneficiaries for sustainable advocacies on livelihood.

Thus, the Annual Accomplishment report highlights the achievements as well as the gaps the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program have undertaken and addressed within the year 2014.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is on its 6<sup>th</sup> year of Implementation in Region IX. With the expansion of the Program which already includes children ages 15-18 years on in High School, Household-based Beneficiaries have significantly increased. This is due to the reactivation of Household that were supposed to have aged out during the implementation of the 0-14 years old program. Thus revalidation of these households (NO 0-14 years old) had to be conducted.

**Household Coverage**

The household beneficiaries were encoded, updated, and stored in the Pantawid Pamilya Information System. The total household coverage of Region 9 had reached to 282,172 unique records for period 5 of 2015 which is about 6.56% of household national coverage. In details, Zamboanga-Isabela has the lowest number equivalent to 49,582 households followed by Zamboanga Sibugay with 53,575 households and 84,390 unique households for Zamboanga Del Sur. Moreover, Zamboanga Del Norte has the highest number of records with 94,625 households. The following table describes the trends of four provincial areas including Region 9 in terms of household coverage.



**KALAHI-CIDSS: KKB**

The Year 2015 posed greater challenges for the KALAHI-CIDSS NCDD Project in Region IX. Having been operational in 65 municipalities in the 3 provinces of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay and the cities of Zamboanga, Isabela and Dipolog, KC-NCDDP covered a total of 1,523 barangays and 1,653 sub-projects identified and implemented in the year 2015. Out of these total, KC-NCDDP is in 45 municipalities with 556 sub-projects for the cycle 2015. A total of 26,788 community volunteers, 15,986 (60%) of which are females and some 12,765 (48%) are Pantawid beneficiaries, actively participated in the CEAC project activities.

For CY 2015, a total of 556 Sub- Projects were prioritized for KC-NCDDP, 63 SPs for DFAT 2015, 593 SPs for PAMANA 2013-2015 and 152 SPs for BuB 2014 & 2015. For the NCDDP modality, out of 556 sub-projects prioritized during MIBF, only a total of 284 sub-projects (SPs) or 51.07% were completed during the month ending 2015. These projects are now operational and responded to most of the pressing problems in the communities. For PAMANA 2013-2014 modalities, out of 593 identified SPs, 75% or 444 SPs were completed with the 2015 PAMANA in 5 municipalities still on the process of downloading of the 1<sup>st</sup> tranche funds. With the BuB 2013-2015, already 50% or 100 SPs completed out of 199 SPs for the 3-year period.

The typology of sub-projects under the KC-NCDDP modality showed that most of the vertical structures address the need for social services, such as Day Care Centers (116), Barangay Health Stations (113), and School Buildings (91). These were followed by projects to improve accessibility (roads – 45; footpaths/foot trails – 18; bridges – 15). Sub-projects to increase economic activities such as pre- and post-harvest facilities (39), livelihood equipment, building/center (25), and public market (8) were also identified. At least 20 sub-projects on water system were also prioritized.

As of November 2015, a total of Php 406,136,179.95 or 75.06% were released out of Php 541,072,200.00 allocated grants for KC-NCDDP; Php 242,433,308.86 or 59.69% was utilized of the released amount. For DFAT 94.23% or Php 49,992,506.09 were released out of Php 53,055,633.26 with a utilization rate of 98.97% or Php 48,236,246.43 For PAMANA and BuB, breakdown of utilization is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

<b>Table 1. Fund Utilization of PAMANA Modality, Year 2015</b>			
<b>Source</b>	<b>Target for the Year</b>	<b>Actual Releases</b>	<b>% of Utilization</b>
PAMANA 2012	41,400,000.00	40,666,151.70	98.23%
PAMANA 2013	83,700,000.00	79,920,992.57	95.49%
PAMANA 2014	75,900,000.00	72,215,339.96	95.14%
PAMANA 2015	38,700,000.00	0	0.00%

<b>Table 2. Fund Utilization of BUB Modality, Year 2015</b>			
<b>Source</b>	<b>Target for the Year</b>	<b>Actual Releases</b>	<b>% of Utilization</b>
BUB 2014	83,532,468.27	61,752,170.42	73.93%
BUB 2015	30,885,445.71	22,215,170.40	71.93%

As to the implementation of the sub-projects for the year 2015, all 44 municipalities have provided their Local Counterpart Contribution based on their LCC delivery plan.

## Sustainable Livelihood

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) provides identified poor and vulnerable families and individuals the appropriate income-generating opportunities to help improve their level of economic sufficiency. It is a program that provides identified poor families the appropriate income-generating opportunities through microenterprise or employment, to help improve their level of economic sufficiency.

The program specifically targets the four economic sufficiency indicators of the Social Welfare and Development Indicators; Employable Skills, Employment, Income and Social Security and Access to financial Institutions. The program facilitates interventions that

expand the livelihood asset base of the participant's human, social, physical, natural, and financial capital.

As a program that aims poverty alleviation, it posted tremendous challenges, and by nature, requires multiple strategies to be able to respond to a variety of poverty contexts and situations specifically toward the identified Pantawid beneficiaries in Region IX. Following the successes and lessons learned from past's program implementation, the program was enhanced and recalibrated to strategically perform its mandate. In addition, the program implementers in the SLP Unit- IX grew in number, with 37 new addition to the workforce for Calendar year 2015, geared toward SLP's thrust and mandate and to compensate Region's new target of 28,040 (29,155 revised target) Pantawid participants and with an allotment of Three Hundred Ten Million Five Hundred Ninety Three Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty Pesos (Php 310,593,860.00) (SLP-Regular, BUB, PAMANA, JSDF) in the identified 60 municipalities and 5 cities in the region.

For Calendar year 2015, the unit has accomplished its target of 28, 040 or 29,155 (revised target) Pantawid Households to be served under the different program modalities and services provided by program partners with 39,710 households (refer to table 01).

Track	Target No. of Families	Accomplishment	% Accomplished
Microenterprise*	28,040	37,534	141
Employment		2,176	
Revised Target 2015	29,155	39,710	136

## PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Employment Facilitation CY 2015	Target No. of Families
Served by Partners/Referrals	2,176
Served Through CBLA	3,962
Total	6,138

### A. *Provided with Jobs/Facilitated for Employment*

This calendar year has facilitated to the employment of 2,176 pantawid beneficiaries through different program partners to include the Trabahong Lansangan Project of DPWH, Canning factories in Zamboanga City, newly opened Malls, and other partner stakeholders who employed the Pantawid Pamilya participants in the region. The employment of the participants were through the facilitation effort of the Project Development Officers in the field. Some of the employed participants were provided with skills training and were provided with appropriate National Certification (NC II) by the program through skills training modality prior to being referred for employment.

3, 962 participants were served through the Cash for Building Livelihood Asset modality of the program covering 9 different projects in the different municipalities/cities in the region. The modality has facilitated to the funding of Cash for Work assistance fund amounting to Eight Million Five Hundred Seventy Six Thousand and Three Hundred Seventy Pesos (P8,576,370.00).



### Served through Micro-Enterprise Development

No. of Benes.	Financial Capital Assistance				Non-Financial Capital Assistance (Physical/ Natural Assets)	Total
	DSWD (SEA-K)	Amount of Funding	Financial Institutions	NGA / LGU	Private	
Pantawid	28,676	P160,305,505.00	2,185	991	5,682	37,534
Non-Pantawid	Employment Facilitation = 89		76	235	563	963

This year 2015, the unit has facilitated to the formation and funding of 627 (SLP Regular, BUB, PAMANA) SEA-K Associations with amount of funding (P160,305,505.00) having 28,676 Participants.

In addition, 8,858 were served/provided with different micro-enterprise project interventions coming from the different SLP modalities and interventions of partner agencies.

### FINANCIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

As of December 22, 2015, SLP Unit's financial obligation rate is at 100 percent and 67 percent for utilization per CY 2015 allotment. It can be observed that PAMANA has the highest percent of disbursement with 92. The ARMM Skills Training to which funds were downloaded at the fourth quarter of the year has 3 percent disbursement rate but with a hundred percent obligation rate. This however mean, that proposed projects of P19, 211,188.00 were already being processed for funding. The remaining 41 percent disbursement of the BUB project can be equated to the payments to be made to the conducted skills training and starter kits to be provided to program participants. As of this reporting date, a total of P15,725,518.04 is with Advice to Debit Account with the Cash Unit and ready for disbursement accounted for the SLP-regular GAA Funds.

Deriving from the SLP Fund Utilization as of December 22, 2015 (refer to figure 2, the Seed Capital Fund Modality has the highest disbursement rate of 69 percent followed by the Skills Training modality. It can be noted that the region's thrust for this year is to strengthen the skills and capabilities of the beneficiaries. Cash for Building Livelihood Asset came third with 7 percent disbursement rate, while Community Mobilization Fund and Pre-Employment Assistance Fund hardly making it to 1 percent each respectively.

### SLP Fund Utilization as of December 22, 2015

fund source	modality	allotment	sub-allotment	obligations	disbursements	% of obligation	% of disbursements	Balances as to Disbursements
slp gaa	scf	253,855,946.00	253,855,946.00	253,855,947.00	114,832,000.00	100%	65%	88,066,280.25
	peaf				135,000.00			
	cbla				11,325,060.00			
	skills training				37,320,838.25			
	cmf				2,176,767.50			
subtotal for slp gaa					165,789,665.75	100%	65%	88,066,280.25
bub slp gaa		17,050,914.00	17,050,914.00	17,050,914.00	10,092,917.90	100%	59%	6,957,996.10
pamana		24,697,000.00	24,697,000.00	24,269,780.00	22,741,000.00	100%	92%	1,956,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>295,603,860.00</b>	<b>295,603,860.00</b>	<b>295,176,641.00</b>	<b>196,723,583.65</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>98,880,276.35</b>
ARMM Skills Training			19,211,188.00	19,211,188.00	623,110.00	100%	3%	18,588,078.00

## National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

### FO-IX

The Department of Social Welfare and Development through its National Household Targeting Units in all its Field Offices nationwide has implemented the conduct of a second round of household assessments to update the database of poor households mandated Executive Order No. 867 signed by then President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. The targeting mechanism described in EO 867 aims to identify who and where the poor households are and establish a socio-economic database of households that will be used in identifying the beneficiaries of social protection programs and services of the national government agencies.

Since its first conduct of household assessments in 2009, the DSWD has been a prime mover for transparency in the implementation of poverty reduction programs. The selection of who should benefit from national government social protection programs and services revolved around the database of poor households maintained by the DSWD.

Five (5) years after, the same database needs updating to ensure optimum accuracy in the selection of beneficiaries and ultimately, the achievement of the most impact in reducing poverty. The conduct of household assessments of approximately 15.2 million households nationwide to identify who and where the poor are was launched early in 2015.

For the Zamboanga Peninsula, an assessment of a total of 688,496 households was planned based on a classification of urban and rural barangays and of the most recent small area estimates as determined by the National Statistical Coordination Board (now under the Philippine Statistics Authority).

Called the 2<sup>nd</sup> Round of Household Assessments, the updating of the database of poor households entails the conduct of a house visit and interview and the recording of the responses and observations in a Family Assessment Form (FAF). Entries in the FAF shall be encoded into the data entry application specifically developed for the targeting mechanism. Once all FAFs collected from the field are encoded, the Proxy Means Test (PMT) shall be administered on the data collected and the resulting approximate annual per capita income of the household shall be compared with the provincial poverty threshold as determined by the authorities in poverty statistics. If a poor household's annual per capita income falls below the poverty threshold, household shall be considered as "poor".

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

City/Province	Target HHs	Actual HHs Assessed	Percentage
Zamboanga Sibugay	119,639	116,837	97.7%
Zamboanga del Sur	162,113	157,291	97.0%
Zamboanga del Norte	161,192	170,291	105.6%
Zamboanga City	149,253	130,961	87.7%
City of Isabela (Capital)	21,250	21,173	99.6%
Dipolog City (Capital)	15,025	23,384	155.6%
Dapitan City	22,917	16,308	71.2%
Pagadian City (Capital)	37,083	29,621	79.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688,472</b>	<b>665,866</b>	<b>97%</b>

It appears that the Region posted a 97% accomplishment of the target households for assessment. Highest in terms of accomplishments are Dipolog City accomplishing 155.6% of its target from among the cities, and Zamboanga del Norte at 105.6% from among the provinces of the Region. Lowest is Pagadian City with only 79.9% and Zamboanga del Sur at only 97.0%.

When asked about the reasons for the high or low number of households assessed vis-à-vis the targets set, the common reasons provided by the Area Coordinators in their terminal reports are the increase or decrease in household population in the cities/municipalities. Reasons provided vary from movements caused by armed conflict, to economic factors.

For the mobile assessment, the NHTU-IX deployed the tablet devices in Zamboanga, Pagadian and Dipolog Cities. Their accomplishments using the tablet devices out of the aggregates detailed above are:

City	Target HHs	HHs Assessed	HH Assessed Using the Tablet Devices	%
Zamboanga City	149,253	137,212	48,734	36%
Dapitan City	15,025	17,765	2,023	11%
Dipolog City	22,917	29,342	6,583	22%
Pagadian City	37,083	29,977	1,250	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>224,278</b>	<b>214,296</b>	<b>58,590</b>	<b>27%</b>

The implementation design concerning the use of the tablet devices dictate that they are to be used in all urban barangays. However, considering the security and internet connectivity in the region, assessments using the devices were limited to the aforementioned cities. Thus, NHTU-IX's accomplishment in terms of the target for mobile assessment is only at 31% as shown below:

Only 27% of the household assessments were conducted using the tablet devices. The reasons for the minimal use of the tablets include but are not limited to security concerns and usability/serviceability of the devices.

### **ARMM BaSulTa**

ARMM BaSulTa is composed of 3 Island Provinces, the province of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. There are 42 Local Government Units (Municipalities) and 1 City, the City of Lamitan. The conduct of assessment activities in BasulTa Provinces has full of challenges ranging from geographically isolated, scattered and difficult to access due to rough roads and seas, beset with mobility problems due to the absence or lack of regular public transportation, poor communication network and security problem.

The implementation kicked off with preliminary activities, such as coordination with PSWDOs, Provincial and Municipal Government Units, followed by the hiring process, orientation- training and deployment of field staff. A total of 28 Area Coordinators, 140 Area Supervisors, 699 Enumerators, 432 Verifiers and 436 Encoders

In the implementation process, it was very much significant and helpful that BaSulTa team has initiated the fund management through PSWOs as coping strategy to expedite the assessment activities. Indeed, the fund transfer mechanism implemented by which the regional office executed the MOA with the PSWDO of Tawi-Tawi and downloaded 100% of funds for the assessment

activities, except for Sulu and Basilan, Sulu only the the cost of training downloaded to them while Basilan 100% administered by FO-9.

The Household assessment was started in July 2015 in BaSuITa. Total target for Assessment was 335,574 Households and accomplished 317,477 that is 95% against target as shown below.

The following Table indicate comparative data by province and by municipality on the actual households assessed against target.

#### Comparative Data by Province

Name of Province	No. of Mun.	Total No. of HH to be Assessed (Target)	Total No. of HH Assessed (Actual)	Percentage HH target vs HH Assessed	Total No. of HH Encoded	Percentage HH Assessed vs Encoded
1. Basilan	12	77,391	71,891	93%	71,689	100%
2. Sulu	19	184,311	178,968	97%	176,588	99%
3. Tawi-Tawi	11	73,872	66,618	90%	65,740	99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>335,574</b>	<b>317,477</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>314,017</b>	<b>99%</b>

## Social Pension for Senior Citizens

### Physical Accomplishment

As of the end of 2015, the total Physical Accomplishments per are as follows;

Province/City/Mun.	Beneficiary
Zamboanga del Norte	23,355
Zamboanga del Sur	18,538
Zamboanga Sibugay	12,788
Zamboanga City	4,508
Isabela City, Basilan	2,305
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>61,044</b>

### Terminated Cases:

In view of the death of some of the Social Pensioner, they were delisted so that the amount will not go to unintended beneficiaries as specified below

Province/City/Municipality	# of Terminated Cases for 4th Quarter 2015
Zamboanga del Norte	458
Zamboanga del Sur	1,052
Zamboanga Sibugay	1,541
Zamboanga City	49
Isabela City, Basilan	44
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,144</b>

## Supplementary Feeding

The DSWD Region IX is in its 4<sup>th</sup> cycle implementation of Supplementary Feeding Program which caters to 3 to 5 years old pre-school children enrolled in Day Care Centers and 2-4 years of age for the organized Supervise Neighborhood Play (SNP), likewise in partnership with DepEd, the implementation of School Based Feeding Program, which addresses the “short term hunger syndrome among public elementary school children, focuses its implementation to the identified “severely wasted” public elementary school children ; feeding at transitory sites was also done, in which beneficiaries of the program are the 2-5 year old children at transitory sites. The implementation of the above mentioned feeding programs commenced this 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year 2014 to date. Under the Supplementary Feeding Program, the region adopted the Fund transfer scheme in the disbursement of funds, where funds are downloaded to the Local Government Units for the procurement of Indigenous food for hot meal preparation to be served to enrolled beneficiaries in the Day Care Centers as well as in SNP ; while the budget for SBFP (School based feeding program) was approved and lodged with the DSWD FO IX and was transferred to DepED Regional Office IX.

For the SY.2014-2015 the Supplementary Feeding Program and SBFP Region IX has a total target beneficiaries of 129,807 Day Care ,SNP children, identified Severely Underweight / wasted public elementary school children and identified IDPs beneficiaries; of which out of the target 127,431 (98%) children were served for the above mentioned programs.

### II. Highlights of Accomplishments:

Regional Office 9	Physical Accomplishment			Financial Accomplishment		
	Target	Served	%	Allocated	Obligated	%
	17,589	17,589	100%	43,369,160.00	43,369,160.00	100%

#### SFP-IDPs

Regional Office 9	Physical Accomplishment			Financial Accomplishment		
	Target	Served	%	Allocated	Obligated	%
	1,307	1,209	92.50	2,038,920.00	2,038,920.00	100%

## Comprehensive Program for Sama-Badjao

### PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT VERSUS TARGET

ACTIVITY	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	ACTUAL	% SERVED
1. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	227	227	100%
2. CASH FOR WORK	294	307	104.42%
3. Community sessions along ELIPI	500	500	100%
4. LIVE BIRTH REGISTRATION TO OCCR-IX	117	118	100.85%
5. Livelihood Assistance	140	110	78.33%

### BREAKDOWN OF FUND ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION OF CMF 2015

ACTIVITY	FUND ALLOCATION	ACTUAL	% UTILIZED
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	454,000.00	454,000.00	100%
CASH FOR WORK	461,016.00	460,500.00	100.1%
ELIPI-Empowering Learning Sessions of Indigenous People Initiatives	763,119.20	814,700.00	106.76%
<b>3.1)</b> ELIPI-Training & Workshop roll out to Barangay Maasin, Arena Blanco, Buggoc & Mampang, Zbga, City( Ref: Approved Project Proposal)		355,020.00	
<b>3.2)</b> Community Sessions along ELIPI to 10 Community as stated above (ref: Approved Project Proposal)		218,200.00	
<b>3.3)</b> Conduct of ELIPI Trainor's Training & Workshop to LGU's of Zbga. City ( <b>PR-Obligated</b> , Schedule on the 3rd weeks of		241,480.00	

January 2016			
LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE 1) Seaweeds Farming , Fish Vending, Sari-Sari Store & Others	700,000.00	550,000.00	78.57%
TASK FORCE SAMA BAJAU INTER AGENCY MEETING	236,520.00	118,700.00	50.18%
ADVOCACY MEETING	351,800.00	87,474.76	24.86%
COMMUNITY ORGANIZING/RE-ALLIGNED INTO CASH FOR WORK (Awaiting for the APPROVAL C.c received DEC. 01, 2015)	339,960.00		
TOTAL	<b>P3,306,415.20</b>	<b>P2,485,374.76</b>	<b>75.17%</b>

Approved Legislations:

Resolution 001-series of 2015, **“A Resolution Crafting and adopting a form/template similar to that of Maasin Kindergarten school to fast track facilitating of Birth registration of undocumented Sama Bajau Beneficiaries as alternative documents/requirements by the City Civil Registrar Office, Zamboanga City”**. This Resolution was forwarded to the Office of the City Civil Registrar for Approval in order to facilitate the undocumented Birth Registration of the Sama-Bajau. Awaiting for the approval

Resolution 002-Series of 2015- **A Resolution requesting District 1 and 2 House of Representative, Zamboanga City, To facilitate augmentation of funds for the NCIP Educational Assistance, to benefit more potential Sama- Bajau scholars**

Resolution 003-series of 2015- **a Resolution requesting the National Commission on Indigenous people, Central Office to consider those Sama-Bajau students to be qualified to avail scholarship grant regardless of having acquired units in any undergraduate courses.**

## SERVED BY SECTOR

For the year, the region was able to reach-out and accomplish the following targets as evidenced in the following tables:

### Children & Youth (Community & Center-based)

PPA	Target	Actual	%
Pantawid Pamilya	250,000	287,027	114.81
Supplemental Feeding	18,896	18,798	103.28
Trafficking Victims	15	22	146.67
Adoption (Local & Foreign)	60	63	105.00
Foster Care	200	263	131.50
RSCC	110	84	76.36
BDSK	50	79	158.00
RRCY	80	94	117.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>355,446</b>	<b>395,969</b>	<b>111.40</b>

### Women (Community & Center-based)

PPA	Target	Actual	%
WEDC	591	398	102.11
Home for Women	200	120	60.00
Trafficking	200	248	124.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>104.24</b>

### Older Persons (Community & Center-based)

PPA	Target	Actual	%
Social Pension	61,009	61,044	97.37
Home for the Elderly	50	66	132.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,584</b>	<b>22,960</b>	<b>97.35</b>





**CONCLUSIONS**

Despite the numerous challenges that befell the region and the entire country, service delivery still was of prime importance and all the staff rendered services that may be stated as above and beyond the call of duty

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